Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

[N]UMBER 2192.] PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1, 1799.

☞ *The price of this Gazette is Eight Dollars per annum to Subſcribers reſiding in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one Dollar additional, for encloſing and directing; and unleſs ſome perſon in this city will become anſwerable for the ſubſcription, it muſt be paid Six Months in Advance.*

For *LIVERPOOL.*

The Britiſh letter-of-marque ſhip,

THE LONDON,

Samuel Roper, commander,

Burthen 300 tons, coppered to the bends and mounting 16 ſix-pounders. A great part of her cargo being ready to go on board, ſhe is intended to ſail as ſoon as poſſible——For freight or paſſage apply to the captain on board, or to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

auguſt 15 §

For FREIGHT *or* CHARTER,

FOR EUROPE,

THE BRIG

ENTERPRISE,

A ſtaunch good Veſſel, well fitted, about three years old, and will carry about 1500 Barrels—can be ſent to ſea immediately.

☞ For terms apply to Wharton and Lewis in Germantown, near the Market houſe.

Sept. 5, 1799. §

JUST ARRIVED,

In the ſhip Belvedere, John Frankford, commander, from Alicant and Gibralter

308 PIPES BRANDY,

27 pipes		
34 hogſheads	} ſtrong bodied RED WINE	
32 quarter caſks		
15 butts	} SHERRY	
60 quarter caſks		
100 quarter caſks Malaga Wine		
290 kegs Raiſins		
450 boxes do.		
94 jars do		

FOR SALE BY

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

Who alſo offer for ſale,

THE SAID SHIP

BELVEDERE.

SHE is New-York built, coppered to the bends, mounts 14 ſix-pounders, with ſmall arms in proportion, and ſails faſt.

auguſt 13 m w & f tf

FOR SALE.

TO GRAZIERS.

In purſuance of the laſt will and teſtament of General David Forman, deceaſed, will be expoſed to ſale, at public vendue, (on the premiſes) on Wedneſday the 25th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day,

THAT very valuable FARM and PLANTATION, lying on the Long Marſh in Queen Anne's county, ſtate of Maryland, containing about five hundred acres, about fifteen miles from Cheſter town, ſix from Church hill, and twelve from the head of Cheſter.

This property is an object of very great ſpeculation, particularly to any perſon in the grazing line, and in fact to any perſon wiſhing to ſell their money in lands. There is a very large proportion of ſaid farm laid down in timothy, and will cut graſs ſufficient, I doubt not, to pay a neat profit of 500 dollars a-year. There are alſo about twenty acres more cleared and fit to lay down in graſs; and what renders it more valuable is, that when once the timothy is well ſet, it will laſt any perſon's life time: And what is called the bed of the Marſh, (of which there is a conſiderable part belonging to this farm) the ſoil is from four to ſix feet deep, of a black rich loom, and will average from two and an half to three tons of timothy an acre; and for two years paſt all the hay which could be ſpared from the farm, has ſold at the ſtack for five pounds a ton. The arable land is calculated for wheat, rye, Indian corn, and particularly for what is called kite-foot or bright tobacco; it is well timbered, and contains maple ſwamps, that when cleared, will make meadows equal to any on the farm.

Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, can view the premiſes on application to Mr. Stephen Forman, on ſaid farm. The conditions of ſale will be, one half the purchaſe money on the firſt day of January next, and the remainder on the firſt day of May following.

WILLIAM G. FORMAN,
Surviving Executor.

Sept. 17, 1799. 2awt25O.

BY JAMES KINSEY, Eſq.

Chief Juſtice of the ſupreme court of New-Jerſey.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT upon application to me by Joſeph P. Minnick, and John W. Bloomfield for themſelves, John W. Bloomfield in right of Ann his wife, William Bullus, John Moore, in the right of his wife Mary, John Bullus and Ruth Bullus, who claim an undivided ſixth part of all that tract of land ſituate, lying and being in Springfield, Burlington county, containing eleven hundred and eighty-eight acres and a half of an acre or thereabouts, formerly devized by Mary Ludlam to Francis Bullus, who by his laſt will and teſtament deviſed the ſame tract to William Bowſer, and Joan Turner in truſt for Samuel Bullus his ſon in fee, which ſaid Samuel Bullus by his deed bearing date on or about the 5th day of March 1796, conveyed the ſame to his children Francis Bullus, and the ſame Ann Bloomfield, formerly Ann Bullus, William Bullus, Mary Bullus, now Mary Moore, John Bullus and Ruth Bullus, I have nominated and appointed Job Lippencott, Eſq. of Springfield aforeſaid, Abraham Stockton and Chas. Ellis, both of the city of Burlington, commiſſioners, to divide the ſaid tract into ſix equal ſhares or parts, and unleſs proper objections are ſtated to me on the 21ſt day of Nov. next, at my office in the city of Burlington at ten o'clok in the morning of that day, the ſaid Job Lippencott, Abraham Stockton and Charles Ellis, will then be appointed the Commiſſioners to make petition of the ſaid tract of land, purſuant to an act, entitled, "an act for the more eaſy petition of lands held by Co-partners, joint tenants, and tenants in common". paſſed the eleventh day of November in the year of our Lord 1789—Given under my hand the 30th day of Auguſt A. D. 1799.

JAMES KINSEY.

Sep. 2. d6w.

---

140 barrels Green COFFEE,

FOR SALE,

By SIMON & HYMAN GRATZ,

No. 232, Market Street.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

150 qr. cheſts Hyſon Skin TEA,		*of lateſt*
30 qr. cheſts Hyſon	ditto,	*importation.*
10 cheſts Bohea	ditto,	

Sept. 18. d1m.

120,000 wt. COFFEE,

Chiefly prime quality, in bags and barrels,

AND

17 hhds. SUGAR,

Juſt arrived at New Caſtle,

In the ſchooner Adventure, Capt. Devereux, from Port Republicain, and for ſale by

THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.

September 17, 1799. d12t.

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

No. 80, Dock, near Third Street.

Has for Sale.

Coſſaes,
Baſtas,
Mamoodies,
Taffaties,
Colicoes,
Patna
Romal and } Handkerchiefs.
Mulmul

The foregoing goods are now to be ſold at

REDUCED PRICES,

N. B. Many of theſe Goods may be printed to advantage in this country

may 16 3awtf

Now Landing from the ſhip Delaware, from Canton and for ſale by the Subſcribers.

Hyſon,
Hyſon Skin,
Young Hyſon, & } TEAS.
Souchong,
Canton and Garden Fans,
Nankeens,
China Ware, aſſorted.
Umbrellas 13 to 30 inches,
Silk Handkerchiefs,
Hair Ribbons and Sewing Silks.

They have alſo remaining on Hand

Black Perſians, Choppa and Pullicat Romalls, And a general aſſortment of Dry Goods as uſual.

Thomas & Joſhua Fiſher.

4th mo 26 §

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

3000 pieces 1ſt and 2d quality Ruſſia Duck,
100 pieces Ravens Duck (ſuperior)
Boſton Beef in Barrels,
A few bales Bengal { COSSAS / HUMHUMS.
1100 buſhels St. Martins Salt.

april 11 §

TO BE SOLD BY

JESSE & ROBERT WALN.

Old Port Wine, in Pipes, Hhds. and quarter caſks,

Alſo Landing at their Wharf

From on board the ſhip Edward from Liſbon.

Liſbon Wine, in pipes and qr. caſks.

june 25 §

THE STORES

Of the Subſcribers are continued open as uſual.

THEY HAVE FOR SALE

70 hogſheads Molaſſes,
20 bales Surinam Cotton,
20,000 pounds green Coffee,
10 pipes old Port Wine,
100 boxes Claret,
50 kegs Pearl Barley,
30 boxes Tumblers, (aſſorted)
200 boxes 8 by 10 Window Glaſs,
40 tons Hemp.

Alſo an extenſive variety of Sileſia and other German Linens, Checks, &c. all which they will ſell at reaſonable prices and generous credits.

*** Application by letter or otherwiſe, will be immediately attended to.

PRATT and KINTZING.

Philadelphia, 5th Sept. 1799. mwf.9t

Faſhionable Millinery.

ELIZA M'DOUGALL,

NO. 134, MARKET-STREET,

HAS juſt received per ſhip Thomas Chalkley and Adriana, from London, an elegant aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable MILLINERY, viz.

Chemille roſette FEATHERS
Fancy flowers
Black tiffany flowers
Wreaths
Pink, yellow and blue crape, full dreſs caes
Do. do. and do. Nelſon's bonnets
Infant's pips ſtraw bonnets
Maid's fancy do. do.
Women's do. do. do.
Do. do. ſhades
Do. do hats
Fancy bugle ſhoe roſes
Do. do. trimmings
Black, white, blue, yellow, pink and orange craps
Black, white and green gauze veils
Do. gauze cloaks

N. B. And per Harmony, juſt arrived, a further aſſortment of Millinery.

June 26 eotf.

CATTLE.

About Sixty-Six Head for diſpoſal.

☞ Enquire of MATTHIAS BORDLEY, at the Iſland in Wye River, Eaſtern Shore, Maryland; or in caſe of writing, direct to him at Eaſton, Talbot County, Maryland.

Wye, *Sept. 2, 1799.* §

TO BE LET.

Until the 15th of November next,

A ſafe Retreat from Philadelphia,

In a pleaſant ſituation, about three miles from town.

Application left at the Printer's addreſſed to A. B. will be attended to.

auguſt 22 tf.

SAMUEL POTTER, WM. PAGE,

AND

THOMAS PRICE,

HAVE removed to GERMANTOWN, between the five and ſix mile ſtone, where they have for ſale, a general aſſortment of DRY GOODS, a great part of which they have juſt received by the ſhip Boyne from London, via New York.

N. B. Letters (Per Poſt) addreſſed to them Philadelphia, will be regularly forwarded.

Sept. 3, 1799. [illegible]tuthſa tf

ROBERT KID's

COPPER WAREHOUSE,

NO. 201, MARKET-STREET.

Late ALEXANDER BILSLAND & Co.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

31 Tons Patent Improved ſheathing Copper & Nails, *viz.*

20, 22, 24, 26, & 28 oz. per foot,
1 & 1 1/8 inch Poliſhed & unpoliſhed Sheathing Nails,
80 boxes of Tin.

LIKEWISE ON HAND,

A Large aſſortment of Raiſed and Copper bottoms and ſheets for Copper-Smiths,
Lead & Block Tin,
And a General aſſortment of Ironmongery for ſale as above.

Auguſt 15. w&ſtf.

Patent Ploughs,

TO be ſold for caſh by Joſeph Salter at Atſion Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jeſſe Evans, Lumberton. Thoſe who have uſed them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require leſs team, break the ground better, are kept in order at leſs expence and are ſold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much ſimplified and conſiſts of but one piece of caſt iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may be fixed with wrought lays and coulters to be put on with ſcrews and taken off at pleaſure

Patent rights for vending with inſtructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the ſubſcriber No. 212 North Front-ſtreet.

Who has for Sale;

Or to Leaſe for a term of Years,

A number of valuable tracts of Land, well ſituated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, moſtly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon ſtate of Pennſylvania. Thoſe who may incline to view them will pleaſe to apply to John Canan eſq. near Huntingdon.

Charles Newbold.

july 17 tawtf

THE PARTNERSHIP

TRADING under the Firms of HARTSHORNE, LARGE & Co. and JESSE & ROBERT WALN, was diſſolved 1 mo. 1ſt, 1798, and the partnerſhip trading under the firm of HARTSHORNE & LARGE, was diſſolved 15th of the 4th month laſt, all perſons indebted to either of the above firms are requeſted to make immediate payment, and those that have demands to preſent their accounts.

7 mo. 13th d3m

THE partnerſhip of Joſhua B. Bond, and John Brooks, trading under the firm of Bond & Brooks, is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, all perſons indebted to them, are requeſted to make immediate payment to Joſhua B. Bond, and thoſe having demands to preſent their accounts to him for ſettlement,

Joſhua B. Bond.
John Brooks.

april 1 §

Samuel Miles, jun'r.

Of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, having aſſigned over all his effects, real, perſonal and mixed, to the ſubſcribers, for the benefit of ſuch of his creditors as may ſubſcribe to the ſaid aſſignment on or before the firſt of Auguſt next.

Notice is hereby given,

To all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, that they are requeſted to make immediate payment to either of the aſſignee or to the ſaid Samuel Miles, who is authoriſed to receive the ſame; in failure whereof legal ſteps will be taken for the recovery of ſuch debts, as are not diſcharged accordingly.

GEORGE ASTON,
CORNELIS COMEGYS, } Aſſignees
JOHN ALLEN,

feb. 14. 3awtf

FOR SALE,

A variety of Lots, many of them very advantageouſly ſituated north of the city of Philadelphia, in different parts of the Land known as the Eſtate of the late William Martin, Eſq—many of the lots afford valuable ſites for Country ſeats, not excelled by any with in the ſame diſtance of the City, other lots are well adapted for Garden Grounds, Paſture &c. a third deſcription is well calculated for buildings fronting upon Frankford road, Second, Third, and Fourth ſtreets continued to the German Town Road and alſo on Croſs Roads deſigned to be laid out from Fourth Street to Furners Lane, to which the property extends—For further particulars, application to be made to

NICHOLAS HOLYDAY.

on the Premiſes weſtward of Fourth Street.

8 july dtf.

A beautiful Country Seat, for Sale

SITUATED on the bank of the Delaware joining lands of Matthias Sipler and Mr. John Duffield, 13 miles from Philadelphia and 7 miles from Briſtol.

The buildings conſiſt of a new two ſtory Frame Houſe and Kitchen adjoining—3 rooms on a floor, a Piazza the whole front of the Houſe, a Pump of excellent water, alſo a good garden and orchard—10 acres of land will be ſold with the premiſes, but more can be had if required. There is a gravelly ſhore at the river, the water ſtages for Burlington paſs every day in the ſummer ſeaſon, and the land ſtages for New-York within half a mile; any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms of ſale and other particulars by enquiring at No. 12, Dock-ſtreet, or No. 161, South Second-ſtreet.

june 1.

MILLY ANDRE & Co.

HAVE not removed out of town, and they have for ſale at their healthy ſtore, No. 88, Market-ſtreet corner of ſouth Third ſtreet, A general aſſortment of DRY GOODS,

ALSO,

Juſt received from Virginia,

19 hogſheads of beſt Virginia TOBACCO they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms.

Sept. 23. 3teod

Mr. Spence, Dentiſt, has removed to his houſe in St. Andrew's Squares, 2 Squares N W of Buſh Hill.

auguſt 28 2awim.

OFFICE

FOR THE SALE OF

REAL ESTATES,

AGENCY & COMMISSION BUSINESS

NO. 14 CHESNUT-STREET,

Between 2d & Front-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Being ſolicited thereto by a number of his friends, takes this method to acquaint the Public, that he has this day opened the above Office, and has for ſale the following property, viz.

TWO excellent well built frame houſes, two rooms on a floor, completely finiſhed in Chriſtian, between Third and Fourth ſtreets, Southwark; two frame houſes at the corner of Fifth and Chriſtian ſtreets; one three ſtory brick, and one two ſtory frame houſe in Queen ſtreet; one good accuſtomed tavern in German ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets, Southwark, known by the name of Weeks's Tavern.

One Plantation and tract of Land in Salem County, New-Jerſey, containing, 70 acres, with a frame dwelling houſe, and other improvements thereon, together with a good proportion of wood land—the above lies near a public landing. Alſo, 25 acres of wood land in Cumberland county, New Jerſey; a number of valuable lots to be let on ground rent, in the diſtrict of Southwark.

Ground rents and debts collected with promptneſs and addreſs, by the Publics'

Moſt obedient
Humble ſervant,
JOSEPH H. FLEMING.

N. B. A ſmart *LAD* wanted, of good connexions, who writes a tolerable hand.

auguſt 15 tu.th.ſat. 3w

TO BE SOLD,

An Invoice of Woollens,

CONSISTING of Coarſe and Fine Cloths,—principally Dark Blue, and printed Caſſimeres—Apply to

Owen & Jonathan Jones,
No. 151 Market-ſtreet.

april 29 §

Received by the ſhip Adriana, captain Carlton, from London,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

HAIR SEATINGS,

Suitable for chair and ſopha covers, conſiſting of ſtriped and plain, and of the following widths, *viz.* 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches.

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE PENNOCK,

july 8 eotf

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congreſs of the United States of America paſſed at Philadelphia the 28th day of May, 1796, laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of perſons, and repealing the former acts for that purpoſe—That there ſhall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of perſons, which ſhall be kept by or for any perſon, for his or her own uſe, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of paſſengers, the ſeveral duties and rates following to wit:

	Dolls.
For and upon every coach	15
upon every charriot	12
upon every poſt charriot	12
upon every poſt chaiſe	12
upon every phæton with or without top	9
upon every coachee	9
upon other carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glaſſes or curtains	9
upon four wheel carriages, having framed poſts and tops, with ſteel ſprings	6
upon four wheel top carriages with wooden or iron ſprings on jacks	3
upon curricles with tops	3
upon chaſes with tops	3
upon chairs with tops.	3
upon ſulkies with tops	3
upon other two wheel top carriages	3
upon two wheel carriages with ſteel or iron ſprings	
upon all other two wheel carriages	2
upon every four wheel carriage, having framed poſts and tops, and reſting upon wooden ſpars	2

The Collecter of the Revenue of the 1ſt diviſion of the firſt ſurvey of the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, will attend daily until the 30th day of September next for the purpoſe of receiving the duties on carriages, at No. 49, North 3d Street, in the city of Philadelphia, of which all perſons poſſeſſed of ſuch carriages are deſired to take notice.

Notice is alſo given,

To all real dealers in wines and foreign diſtilled ſpiritous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing of wines in a leſs quantity, or in leſs quantities than twenty gallons, at the ſame time and at the ſame place, by

JAMES ASH,
Collector of the firſt diviſion of the firſt ſurvey of the diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

Office of inſpection at Philadelphia,
Auguſt 1ſt, 1799.

N. B. THE STAMP OFFICE AND OFFICE OF INSPECTION IS REMOVED TO GERMANTOWN, the firſt houſe above the ſign of the King of Pruſſia.

☞ Every denomination of Stamped paper to be had at ſaid office.

Auguſt 15 1awt30S.

JUST RECE[IVED]

From the BOSTON [illegible]

A QUANTITY OF

WINDOW GLA[SS]

Of different [sizes]

FOR SALE BY,

ISAAC HARVEY, Jun.

N. B. Any ſize or ſizes that may be wanted not larger than 18 by 12 can be had from ſaid manufactory, on being ordered: and attention given to forward any orders that may be left for the [illegible]. Apply at No. 9, South Water-ſtreet [illegible]

july 8. [illegible]

Notice.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the Eſtate of Col. Edward Oldham (deceaſed) late of Cecil County, Maryland, are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame immediately, with vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber.

EDWARD OLDHAM, Jun.
Attorney for Mary Oldham, Ex'rx.

Bohemia Manor, Cecil County, }
Maryland, Sept. 1, 99 } 3tawim.

NOTICE.

To the Creditors of Joſeph Alexander.

LATE of Lewiſtown, in the county of Mifflin, and commonwealth of Pennſylvania; who was a partner of the firm of *Joſeph & Alexander*, I have applied to the Judges of the court of Common pleas, in and for the county of Mifflin aforeſaid, for the benefit of the laws of the ſaid commonwealth, made for the relief of inſolvent debtors, and they have appointed the ſecond Tueſday of September next, for a hearing of me and my creditors at Lewiſtown, in ſaid county, of which, pleaſe to take notice.

JOSEPH ALEXANDER.

auguſt 23 §

THIS is to give notice, That the Subſcriber, of Elkt[on] hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of C[ecil] County, [Maryland], letters of Adminiſtr[ation] [illegible] cate of *SAMUEL* [illegible] ty, deceaſed. All perſons having [claims against] the ſaid deceaſed, are hereby warned [to exhibit] the ſame with the vouchers thereof [to the sub]ſcriber, at or before the firſt day of [illegible] They may otherwiſe, by law, be [excluded from] all benefit of the ſaid eſtate.

Given under my hand this 15th da[y] [illegible] 1799.

JOHN MILLER,

aug. 17.

WILL BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC VE[NDUE],

On the 21ſt October next,

On the Premiſes,
In the town of Dover,
Kent County, Delaware State,

EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND adjoining each other, on the weſt ſide of King-ſtreet, containing in front about 30? feet, and extending in depth weſtward about 4?? feet, on which are erected a two ſtory brick dwelling houſe and another brick building ſuitable for [illegible] a ſtream of water runs through the ſouth part of the lot, where a tan yard might be improved to advantage.

Payment of a part of the purchaſe money will be required—the remainder may be at intereſt for a number of years by giving the premiſes in ſecurity, &c.

September 24, 1799. dt21O.

Valuable Property for Sale,

In Cheſnut, near Sixth ſtreet, directly oppoſite CONGRESS HALL,

A LOT of ground, about 21 feet front in Cheſnut ſtreet and 73 feet in depth, whereon is a good frame houſe, now in the tenure of Samuel Benge ſubject to a ground rent of [illegible]. The advantageous ſituation of this property requires no comments, for it muſt be known there are few in this city to equal it, an unexceptionable title will be made to the purchaſer. Apply to

JAMES GIRVAN,

no. 19? Cheſnut ſtreet, next door to the premiſes.

march 5 tu.th.fa.tf

TO BE SOLD,

TWO new frame two Story H[ouses] pleaſantly ſituated near the [illegible] upper end of the Village of Frank[ford]. There are in each houſe, beſides a kitchen [illegible] rooms on the firſt floor; three on the ſe[cond] with roomy garrets, all well finiſhed [illegible] are alſo to each, a good garden, [illegible] ſtable coach houſe. Part goods will be taken in [pay]ment. Any perſons wiſhing to become [pur]chaſers are requeſted to view the [premises] and for terms apply to

JOHN M[illegible]

Frankford, July 13

SALE

OF

The Springetſbury Grou[nds]

ON Thurſday the 26th September, [at] [illegible] o'clock P. M. at the Upper Ferry [on] Schuylkill, will commence the ſale of the [re]maining lots of the Springetſbury Eſtate.

Purchaſers paying one fourth of the money down, may have credit for the remainder as follows:

Six months from the day of ſale for one fourth
Nine months from ditto one fourth
Twelve months from ditto one fourth

J. CONNELLY, and Co.
Auctioneers.

HALF A CENT REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 8th inſt. an apprentice lad, named *Joſeph Barnet*, paper maker by trade, about 20 years of age five feet eight or ten inches high, light complexion, down look, wore his hair queued, remarkable for being a noted liar, had on when he went away a hat half worn, brown mixture cloth coatee, ſtriped velvet waiſtcoat, and many other clothes

Any perſon that will take the ſaid apprentice up and bring him home ſhall receive the above reward and no charges paid.

PETER BECHTEL.

Lower Merion Townſhip, Montgomery County, September 10, 1799. [illegible]

ADDRESS TO THE FREEMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

WHEN a numerous meeting of our moſt reſpectable fellow citizens aſſigned to us the duty of endeavouring, as a committee, to promote the election of James Roſs, it was far from being the wiſh of any, or the expectation of moſt, of our number, to become involved in the unpleaſant taſk of commenting on the conduct of the oppoſite candidate, or that of his advocates. The ſentiments we entertained on this ſubject have already been expreſſed to you, and we may ſafely challenge the moſt inveterate of our opponents, to point out a ſingle inſtance in which we have departed from our profeſſions, by making [illegible] comments on the character or conduct of either; we ſhould have beheld with pleaſure that, in this at leaſt, we had not been conſidered unworthy of their imitation.

An artful inſinuation will frequently produce more pernicious effects, in the minds of the unwary, than a direct charge, while thoſe againſt whom it has been made, may conſider its ambiguity a ſufficient ſhelter to their characters from any imputation of inaccuracy and falſhood. Theſe reflections will naturally ariſe on a candid peruſal of the [illegible] paragraph of an addreſs to the Republicans of Pennſylvania, dated the 7th of Auguſt laſt, and publiſhed under the ſignatures of Meſſrs. Peter Muhlenberg, Samuel Miles, A. J. Dallas, Michael Leib, William Penroſe, and Tench Coxe, a committee on behalf of Mr. M'Kean, in which it is aſſerted, that "ſome of the preſſes, whether conducted by foreign emiſſaries with a view to influence and controul the operation of our government, or employed by domeſtic agents with a view to encreaſe the emoluments of certain [illegible] perſons, who deceive and miſlead the federal party, have teemed with the groſſeſt ſlanders;" the intention of the committee evidently is to impreſs on our minds a belief, that preſſes of the above deſcription, and ſupported for the purpoſes ſtated, exiſt among us, and are uſed and encouraged by the party who ſupport M[illegible] than which nothing is more remote [illegible] truth. If there are any preſſes [illegible] conducted by foreign emiſſaries, [illegible] whom the inſinuation originated [illegible] more intimately acquainted with their purpoſes and conductors than we can juſtly pretend to be.

The meetings oppoſed to Mr. M'Kean, [illegible] charged with having aſſumed to themſelves the excluſive right of thinking and [illegible] in the politics of our country, and [illegible] as traitors to it all the citizens [illegible] from them in relation to public men [illegible] public meaſures; with reſpect to ourſelves, we utterly deny the truth of the charge, and believe it would be difficult to ſubſtantiate it in a ſingle inſtance; who it is that has been charged as a traitor, and what [illegible] well known that Mr. M'Kean's committee will never make any enquiry into them, whilſt they have any regard for the character and feelings of a very diſtinguiſhed member of their body.

The general unanimity manifeſted in favor of Mr. Roſs by the grand juries in different parts of the State, as it affords the ſtrongeſt evidence of the public ſentiment, could not fail to excite the deepeſt chagrin in his opponents; it is nevertheleſs ſomewhat extraordinary in thoſe who have hitherto contended, that the exerciſe of the rights of the individual ſhould not be ſuſpended or deſtroyed by his functions as a public officer, to mention the conduct of the individuals compoſing the ſeveral grand juries as a ſubject of complaint, eſpecially when it is conſidered, that they are generally men the moſt reſpectable in their ſeveral counties for virtue and underſtanding, and ſelected by the ſheriff—an officer of popular appointment.

We ſubmit to you the candor manifeſted [illegible] the general charge of intercepting, treat[illegible] with inſult, and deſtroying the letters of [illegible] committee who ſtyle themſelves republi[illegible], and ſubſtituting others teeming with [illegible], and indecency; we know [illegible] ſuch tranſaction—if ſome ſolitary in[illegible] of this kind has even occurred, it is [illegible] ſurpriſing that even among the friends [illegible] federal government, to whom ſo many [illegible] former oppoſers have recently at[illegible] ſelves, ſome unworthy charac[illegible] found.

[illegible] arts of detraction, intrigue and [illegible] have been aſſiduouſly practiſed to [illegible] republican candidate to odium, [illegible] to bring the republican principle itſelf [illegible] diſcredit and contempt with the people," [illegible] other of the charges, doubtleſs intended to apply to ſome or all of the ſupporters of Mr. Roſs, as the calumniators, intriguers, &c. and to Mr. M'Kean as the republican candidate. We know of no foundation for any ſuch charge, nor are we acquainted with any juſt ground on which theſe gentlemen diſtinguiſh themſelves, and their candidate, by the excluſive appellation of republicans: We profeſs ourſelves real republicans, although we have never arranged ourſelves among the ſupporters of royalty, democracy, or jacobiniſm.

The committee have taken ſome pains to exculpate their candidate from the charge of being a native of Ireland and a member of the catholic church. We believe him to be neither; and, had he been both, ſhould have been far from regarding it as a ſubject of cenſure or reproach: Our excellent conſtitution affords to the natives of every country an opportunity to become citizens, and declares every perſon, otherwiſe qualified, equally eligible to office.

That Mr. M'Kean is a friend to France is a charge to which we cannot refuſe our aſſent. We believe him to be ſo to a degree that, adopted in our public councils, or ſanctioned by the voice of the people, would have a tendency prejudicial, if not ruinous, to the honor, independence and intereſt of our common country; his friends muſt acknowledge, that he was privy to the embarkation of Dr. Logan, on his aſſumed embaſſy to the Directory, and that he furniſhed him with a letter or certificate, calculated to inſure his favorable reception, and which, from the known character and ſtation of the writer, gave ſome color of authority to his inſolent interference in the negotiations of our government.

That Mr. M'Kean is friendly to France, that he defends and juſtifies moſt of her meaſures towards this country, and reprobates thoſe of our own government, is too generally known to admit of controverſy; among his numerous declarations of ſentiments of this kind, made publicly and without reſerve, which might be referred to and eſtabliſhed, we ſhall only lay before the public the following extract of a letter from Chas. Smith, Eſq. of Lancaſter, a gentleman of character and integrity, who, after ſtating the wiſh expreſſed by Mr. M'Kean, "that twenty thouſand United Iriſhmen would come into this country," goes on in the following words—"Theſe expreſſions did not ſtand alone—his abuſe of the federal government was repeated and violent, ſo as to ſhew a marked diſlike, and decided oppoſition; the great characters who conduct it were branded with the epithet of conſpirators, wiſhing to introduce a monarchy; and his approbation of French meaſures, and their preſent ambitious purſuits, was unequivocal." Few of the citizens of Pennſylvania, are at this time ſo uninformed, or ſo miſled, as to be blind to the projects meditated by France againſt the United States—to the varied and unwearied efforts with which ſhe has proſecuted our ruin—to the violence, perfidy, falſhood and intrigue, by which ſhe has, endeavored to accompliſh her infamous ends, and ſink us into diſgrace and miſery. How then can we be willing to receive as our governor, one who has juſtified their meaſures, applauded their conduct and principles, and exalted the bleſſings of their ſyſtem of liberty?

You cannot, Fellow Citizens, be ignorant, that they have made Liberty and Equality the pretences, whilſt plunder and dominion have been their objects; that their philoſophic enthuſiaſm has not been ſatisfied with ſpreading uproar and wretchedneſs over a great portion of the globe, and drenching its ſurface with blood, but that they have attempted to change the moral, as well as the political, ſtate of man; with this view the Chriſtian Sabbath has been aboliſhed,—religious obligations treated with ridicule and contempt, and national rights, alike inconſiſtent with the precepts of natural and revealed religion, have been eſtabliſhed. Dupont, one of the members of the French Convention, has thus expreſſed himſelf—"What! Thrones are overturned! Scepters broken! Kings expire! And yet the Altars of God remain! A ſingle breath of enlightened reaſon will now be ſufficient to make them diſappear. Nature and Reaſon, theſe ought to be the gods of men! Theſe are my gods! For myſelf, I honeſtly avow to the Convention, I am an Atheiſt." Such have been the ſentiments openly promulgated and adopted by the Repreſentatives of the nation to whom Mr. M'Kean has not heſitated to avow his attachment.

Although our county has withdrawn a little from the precipice towards which ſhe was not long ſince ruſhing with wild and inconſiderate ſteps, and our government, ſupported by the riſing ſpirit of the people, has oppoſed a more manly attitude to the inſulting aggreſſions of an implacable foe, we muſt not yet conſider our ſafety to be inſured, or the hour of danger paſt, if men who either are, or are believed to be, attached to France, and oppoſed to the ſyſtem of energy and defence which has hitherto preſerved us from the rapacious graſp of her Directory, ſhould be exalted by the people to places of truſt and power, our danger will be renewed; a nation ever expert in intrigue, boaſting of her diplomatic ſkill, will not fail to avail herſelf of ſo unhoped for an advantage.

We know nothing of the charge, that Mr. M'Kean is deſirous of provoking a war with Great Britain. The anſwer to this ſuppoſed accuſation, if not introduced for the purpoſe, has at leaſt afforded his committe an opportunity of pouring forth their cenſures on the treaty with that nation. They obſerve, "that it has been ſo conſtrued and acted upon as to entail upon this country the payment of two enormous claſſes of debts." and ſpeak of the ſeceſſion of the American Commiſſioners—"ſhrinking from the taſk of announcing to the public the extent of Britiſh demands." The committee certainly was not aware that one of the moſt offenſive and exorbitant demands which has been made on that Board is for almoſt half a million of dollars by the Agent of the Penn family, who has accompanied his memorial with a pamphlet under the ſignature of Mr. M'Kean, in which he defends and juſtifies the claim. One of the points of difference in the caſes on which the Commiſſioners have ſeparated is the date of our Independence—the General Agent for the United States contended, that we became a free and independent nation from the fourth day of July, 1776,—the General Agent for the Britiſh Claimants aſſerts, that we were not ſo until the peace of 1783, when we received our independence from the King of Great-Britain.

In the Aurora of February 22, 1798, an opinion is publiſhed with the ſignature of Thomas M'Kean, agreeing with that now maintained before the Britiſh Commiſſioners. —It expreſſly declares, that the civil war continued until the definitive treaty with Great Britain in 1783. Americans, if this doctrine, corroborated by Mr. M'Kean, is true, you have been miſtaken in obſerving the fourth day of July, 1776, as the birth day of your Independence—you muſt have been (according to Mr. M'Kean's opinion) in a ſtate of civil war, and, of courſe, rebels until King George the third granted you, in the year 1783, the rights of an independent nation. What are we now to ſay of the ſeceſſion of the American Commiſſioners to which which they were driven by exorbitant demands juſtified by Mr. M'Kean's opinion. If he is right great ſums of money will indeed be neceſſary.—Many perſons, hitherto conſidered as deſerters, refugees, and traitors, were in fact (according to Mr. M'Kean's doctrine) loyal ſubjects, and muſt be paid for all they have ſuffered by this miſtake. We pretend not to give any opinion on theſe queſtions, but leave them where the government has placed them—ſatisfied that they will ultimately receive a proper deciſion and that what in juſtice ought to be paid will be paid, and no more; but ſurely Mr. M'Kean's committee ſhould not have told us of the enormity of Britiſh demands.

Mr. M'Kean's committee ſay, that he had been "charged with being a Diſorganizer, a Jacobin; but that in truth there does not exiſt a firmer advocate, a more ſucceſsful ſupporters of law, of public tranquility, of private property and public credit." How far his conduct reſpecting the diſturbance that took place on Sunday the tenth of February laſt, in the yard of St. Mary's Church in Philadelphia, correſponds with theſe aſſertions of his committee, we ſubmit to the public on the following ſtatement of the part Mr. M'Kean took on that occaſion. Whilſt Robert Wharton, Eſq. Mayor of the city, was engaged in taking the recognizances of J. Cummins and Dr. Reynolds, two of the perſons accuſed as authors of the riot, ſome perſon knocked violently at the door and demanded admiſſion; the conſtables refuſing to open it, Mr. M'Kean called out "I am Chief Juſtice of the ſtate." The Mayor upon hearing that the Chief Juſtice was there ordered the conſtables to open the door and give Mr. M'Kean admittance. No ſooner had he entered than he called out with a loud voice, accompanied by a menacing air, "What is the reaſon, Mr. Mayor, of all this fuſs that you keep the city in uproar with a mob marching theſe gentlemen up one ſtreet and down another, hand-cuffed and tied, for half the day together."

The Mayor attempted to ſtate the nature of their offence—the evidence of their having inſulted the congregation at the Church, and that one of them had preſented a loaded piſtol to the breaſt of one of the Members, that the priſoners had been treated with all poſſible attention and civility—had been neither hand cuffed nor tied, but, in as polite and tender a manner as the nature of the caſe would admit, had been permitted to walk with the peace officers in ſearch of bail; to the Mayor's ſtatement of the manner in which they had been treated Dr. Reynolds candidly aſſented; but Mr. M'Kean would liſten to nothing from the Mayor or Gentlemen preſent, and charged the Members of the Congregation with having committed an aſſault on the priſoners, and [illegible] and not the priſoners, were [illegible] that he would have diſmiſſed the matter in a quarter of an hour, for the priſoners had a right to take up their hats and go about their buſineſs." The Mayor proceeded to take the recognizances and Mr. M'Kean ſoon afterwards left the room apparently in great paſſion.

Many of the ſupporters of Mr. M'Kean are men who profeſs their attachment to an equality of rights and their abhorrence of political diſtinctions founded on wealth or family; it would be well for theſe to conſider, how far the principles advocated by their candidate, and oppoſed by Mr. Roſs, in the Convention that formed the ſtate conſtitution, are conſiſtent with their opinions. —In page 72 of the minutes of the body, they will find the following motion made by Mr. M'Kean—"No perſon ſhall be capable of being choſen a Senator who is not ſeized, in fee ſimple, of five hundred acres of land within this commonwealth, or poſſeſſed of real and perſonal eſtate to the value of five hundred pounds;"—In page 162, they will find him (Mr. M'Kean) ſeconding a motion, "That the Governor ſhall be legally ſiezed and poſſeſſed of a clear real and perſonal eſtate, within this commonwealth, of the value of four thouſand dollars, ſix months before his election; and in page 171, renewing, at an adjourned meeting, his firſt motion, in which it appears, from the Yeas and Nays, he was oppoſed by Mr. Roſs and ſupported by but eight members of the Convention. Of the merits of theſe ſeveral propoſitions we do not conſider it neceſſary to expreſs our opinion; but when of two candidates for the the firſt office in our government, one is branded with the imputation of ariſtocracy, and the other held up to the people, in the words of his committee, as "a friend of equal rights, under the freeſt of governments," as one who "advocates no diſtinction among his fellow-citizens, but the diſtiction of the good and the bad," it is juſt to meaſure them by ſome public and known ſtandard, eſtabliſhed at a time when it cannot be fairly preſumed that either party had any expectation of becoming a candidate for the office of Governor.

The committee has thought proper to deny, in poſitive terms, Mr. M'Kean's having ever expreſſed a wiſh, "that twenty thouſand United Iriſhmen would come over to the United States, for that, in his opinion, they were the only men who underſtood true liberty." To this we oppoſe the letter of Mr. Smith already recited, and the annexed certificate of Mr. Watts of Carliſle, both men of known character, independence and integrity. If any further proof of the converſation, ſtated by Meſſrs. Smith and Watts, were neceſſary ſeveral other Gentlemen, who were preſent, are ready to corroborate their teſtimony. The inaccuracy of the information on which the committee ground their denial of the charge, and the aſſertion, that Mr. M'Kean "advocates no diſtinction among his fellow citizens, but the diſtinction of the good and the bad," is a fair teſt by which you may judge what weight is due to the other parts of their ſtatement.

Several other charges have been ſtated and replied to by the committee, ſome of them probably unfounded and others of little importance if true; on theſe we deem it ſuperfluous to make a ſingle obſervation —to thoſe who made the charges we cheerfully reſign the taſk of ſupporting them.

We have deemed it unworthy of ourſelves, either as a committee or individually, to make any anonymous attacks on the public or private character of Mr. M'Kean; and it may, perhaps, be conſidered as unneceſſary for us to notice any of the unavowed ſlanders circulated reſpecting Mr. Roſs.—One accuſation, however, has been ſo frequently made, ſo ſtrenuouſly inſiſted on, and, if true, is of ſo ſerious a nature, that we cannot forbear to notice it.—Mr. Roſs is charged with being a Deiſt.—Some of us have known him from his outſet in life, and never before heard ſuch a ſuggeſton. When he was choſen a member of the State Convention, and when he was elected into the Senate of the United States, he was warmly oppoſed—many objections were urged by ſome who had long known him, but this charge was reſerved for the preſent occaſion.—Believing, as from all theſe circumſtances we were juſtified in doing, that there was no foundation for it, we have been happy to be able to refer you to the annexed certificates which we have received from the Rev. John Smith and Meſſrs. A. Swearenger, Robert Stockton, Joſeph Wherry, John Cotton, James Brice, James Mitchell, John Mercer, James Alliſon, Craig Ritchie, and Alexander Cunningham, pious and devout men—the former a Miniſter of the Goſpel, and the latter Elders of the different Preſbyterian Congregations in whoſe neighbourhood he has for many years laſt reſided, which will be found to contain a complete refutation of this malicious calumny.

Thus, fellow-citizens, we have conſidered the obſervations of the adverſe committee in reply to the charges they ſuggeſt to have been made againſt their candidate; and, in ſo doing, have found it neceſſary to travel into a more perſonal enquiry than was agreeable to us; much of what has been ſaid would have been avoided had not the taſk been impoſed on us by our opponents. To whom the appellation of a defamatory inquiſition, which they have politely beſtowed on us, moſt properly belongs you can determine.—We are now both before you—judge between us.

With reſpect to Mr. Roſs it is almoſt ſuperfluous to remind you of his juſt and uniform principles—his unexceptionable deportment and unqueſtionable qualifications. His manners are ſimple, but his underſtanding is profound—his accompliſhments plain, [illegible] his talents brilliant. He is not tainted [illegible] the novel philoſophy of France, which ſets morality and religion at defiance, but is content with being an upright and conſcientious Chriſtian as his fathers were before him. His uſefulneſs, integrity and capacity, in the important public ſtations to which he has been called, have placed him beyond the reach of injury from the ſhafts of envy and ſlander. He is not, he cannot be doubted on theſe points. He is yet in the prime and vigor of life, with a mind and conſtitution capable of encountering every difficulty and fatigue to which his office may expoſe him. It is true he is not a reſident of the city—he is, if you pleaſe, a countryman; but, ſurely this can in no degree diſqualify him from being your Governor, or render him leſs valuable and reſpectable.

Fellow Citizens!

We have endeavoured to place before you the two Candidates as they appear to us upon our beſt knowledge and information. We have ſincerely endeavoured "nothing to extenuate or aught ſet down in malice." We are actuated by a pure and unmixed anxiety for the peace and welfare of our country, which has been, and is even now, ſtruggling with an inveterate enemy, who can neither be awed by juſtice or conciliated by humiliation. Let us, therefore, earneſtly unite in this important work—exert all your influence—call into action all your energies to bring it to a happy iſſue; and bear conſtantly in mind, that you are ſtriving in the cauſe of your conſtitution—your country—your religion—yourſelves and your children; in a word—for all that is dear to MAN.

Levi Hollingsworth.
Samuel Morris.
Robert Wharton.
Benjamin R. Morgan.
Henry Pratt.
Michael Kepple.
Zachariah Poulson, jun.
Daniel Smith.
John Wall.
Lawrence Seckel.

Documents referred to in the preceding Addreſs.

Certificate of Mr. Watts.

I DO hereby Certify, That I heard Thomas M'Kean, Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania, declare, "*That he wiſhed Twenty Thouſand United Iriſhmen would come into this Country, that they were a People who underſtood true Liberty and the Rights of Man,*" which I am willing to atteſt upon oath, if it ſhould be neceſſary. DAVID WATTS.

Auguſt 10, 1799

N. B. A dozen affidavits can be procured to the above fact, if neceſſary.

The Letter from the Committee of Correſpondence for the County of Waſhington which accompanied the Certificates alluded to in the preceding Addreſs.

Waſhington, Auguſt 28, 1799.

SIR,

THE committee in this county for promoting the election of Mr. Roſs, have learnt where Mr. Roſs is leſs known than here, currency is given by the enemies to his election, (the ſame conſcientious men who ſupported the election of Mr. Jefferſon,) to a report, that Mr. Roſs is a *Deiſt.*

To prevent the effect of this report, one of the committee in this town, where Mr. Roſs lived more than ten years, and until about five years ago, applied to ſuch elders and other perſons, noted for their piety and regard for religion, as have known Mr. Roſs during the whole of this time, and as eaſily could be applied to, and they chearfully ſigned the encloſed certificate. It was regretted that the abſence of the Rev. John M'Millan, (who is the miniſter neareſt to this place, is intimately and has been about twenty years well acquainted with Mr. Roſs, and is zealous for his election,) and of the other Preſbyterian miniſters in this neighbourhood, who are now ſitting in Preſbytery, more than fixty miles from this town, prevented the obtaining of their contradiction to this falſe and malicious report. But it was not tho't prudent for the ſake of this, to ſuffer the report to gain force, by the delay of another week's poſt: eſpecially as thoſe, who have ſigned, are diſtinguiſhed characters, for good ſenſe, honeſty and piety, and reſpectable for their ſtations in ſociety. Mr. Alliſon is judge of this county, Mr. Swearenger, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Ritchie are juſtices of the peace, and the laſt has been a member of aſſembly. Mr. Cotton and Mr. Brice, are county commiſſioners, and the laſt has been a member of aſſembly. Mr. Cunningham is a ſubſtantial merchant and Mr. Mercer a ſubſtantial farmer. Theſe gentlemen being all in town at the time, were readily applied to, and you may be aſſured, that the certificate of any one of them, is ſufficient to outweigh the report. Many more names could have been obtained, but to ſeek numbers was thought to be giving too much reſpect to the ſlander, and a ſelection of a few unqueſtionable characters was thought beſt.

The preſence of the Rev. John Smith, of Cannonſburgh, a learned and reſpectable Seceder miniſter, who, about three years ago, removed to this country from Octorara, in Lancaſter county, enabled us to procure his certificate alſo, and upon this we are content to reſt the character of Mr. Roſs and of ourſelves.

We could with as much eaſe have obtained as poſitive a denial of all the other malicious reports lately propagated againſt Mr. Roſs, and we do pledge ourſelves that they are falſe. But we thought it not of conſequence to do ſo, as they are, we truſt, generally known to be falſe; and as ſuch reports from unprincipled and deſigning men are uſually expected on ſuch occaſions. But there are ſo few means of aſcertaining the credit due to a report of infidelity and a reſpect for religion is of ſuch importance in public ſtations, that we thought it a duty to our fellow citizens to diſprove the aſperſion of *deiſm.*

Leaſt, therefore, this aſperſion ſhould miſlead good people, unacquainted with Mr. Roſs, the committee here requeſt that you will publiſh, if you think proper, theſe documents in the newſpapers or in hand bills, as you think beſt, and in ſuch manner as you think moſt fit. The original of theſe certificates is in the hands of the committee of Franklin county.

A. ADDISON,

Chairman of the committee of Waſhington co.

Waſhington, (P.) Aug. 26th 1799.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WE the ſubſcribers, regular members of ſundry Preſbyterian congregations in the county of Waſhington, have heard with ſurpriſe and regret, that among the many ſlanderous reports propagated againſt the reſpectable character of James Roſs, Eſq. of Pittſburgh, who has been propoſed to be choſen governor of Pennſylvania, one is that he is a *Deiſt.*

We truſt that we have a ſincere regard to truth and religion, and we feel ourſelves bound by the duties we owe to both, ſo far as our teſtimony can go to remove from our fellow citizens, this obſtruction to the free exerciſe of our votes in favour of Mr. Roſs. God forbid that we ſhould aſſiſt in placing in ſuch an important a ſtation, a man defective in reſpect for religion. And we but obey the dictates of our own conſciences in making the following declaration of what we know of Mr. Roſs, from our own obſervation and indubitable information.

Mr. Roſs was born of reſpectable and pious parents, of the Preſbyterian church in York county in this ſtate, and received from them a religous education. He is well inſtructed in the ſcriptures and the doctrines of chriſtianity as held by our church; and we are perſuaded believes and reſpects them. He lived long in this town, and longer in this county, and we have had good opportunities of knowing him. Where he has lived, there has not been any ſtated miniſter, and only occaſional ſupplies for public worſhip. But he has contributed to the ſupport of public worſhip where he lived, and attended it regularly and there is nothing known to us to juſtify the imputation that he is an infidel or deiſt, and we think this imputation falſe and malicious.

In witneſs whereof we have hereto ſet our hands.

A Swearenger, Robert Stockton, Joſeph Wherry } Elders of Waſhington Congregation.
John Cotton, James Brice } Elders of Buffaloe Congregation.

James Mitchell, Elder of Peters Congrega.
John Mercer } Elders of Chartiers
James Alliſon } Congregation.
Craig Richie
Alexander Cunningham.

Since I lived in Waſhington county, I have had opportunity of converſing and being well acquainted with James Roſs, Eſq. of Pittſburgh, and of knowing his character from ſerious and reſpectable perſons well acquainted with his opinions and converſation, and I am well perſuaded that he is ſincerely reſpectful of the Chriſtian Proteſtant Religion, and do verily believe that the report of his being an infidel or deiſt is altogether without foundation.

JOHN SMITH,
Miniſter of Aſſociated Congregation Chartiers.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1.

☞ THE approaching GENERAL ELECTION, for the City of Philadelphia and the townſhips of Blockley and Kingſeſſing, will be held at the CENTRE HOUSE Tavern, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, to the weſtward of Broad-ſtreet.

At the laſt quadrennial meeting of the National Inſtitute of Paris, (the French academy of arts and ſciences) the following reſult appeared of the intermediate labors of the learned men of France:

Van Swinden, a foreign *savan*, diſpatched by the Batavian republic to co-operate with the French *savans* in the grand work of fixing an uniformity of weights and meaſures throughout the globe, mounted the tribune, and in good, nay elegant French, *unfolded the labors of the committee of weights and measures.*

Next came an eulogium on an architect, who never built an houſe. The orator prefaced his eulogy with this remark: "Our unfortunate cuſtom, which people imagine to be œconomical, but which is not, of faſhioning old edifices after new uſages, and which, of conſequence, requires from our artiſts, not the genius of conceptions, but the genius of repairs, did not permit the architect to leave any grand monument of his talent." Of his talent at *improvement*, however, he mentions as a ſpecimen, his altering the hotel de force into a *prison*, and the hall of the India company into a coffee houſe.

The citizen Gruton read the reſult of his experiments during many years, relative to the combuſtion of the Diamond; a curious operation, and from which the citizen Gruton has drawn new and important inductions for the progreſs of chemiſtry, which already is under ſo great obligations to him.

The citizen Camus laid open an intereſting diſcovery for the amateurs of bibliography, and calculated to throw ſome light upon the infancy of the beautiful art of printing.

The nature of this *interesting discovery* is not mentioned: But I dare ſay it is nothing very wonderful; for the author muſt be a fool and a beaſt, or he would not be found in the *Institut Nationale.* The beſt diſcovery now remains to be made in the printing art, ſeems to be that which ſhall unfold the means of moſt effectually exploding and annihilating it—for nothing ſhort of this appears likely to ſave mankind from a deluge of nonſenſe, blaſphemy and bawdry.

To the expoſition by the foreign ſavan of the labors of a committee; the eulogium on an architect, whoſe utility to mankind was ſummed up in converting a magnificent ſtructure to a dunghill of baſeneſs, and a noble palace, to a ſlaughter houſe; to the experiments of the fellow, who after many years had diſcovered that a diamond may be *retorted* into charcoal; and the intereſting diſcovery of the biographer;—to all theſe miracles of genius and of learning, ſucceeded the long fragment of Mercier, which broke down the patience of every body, and ſet the learned aſſembly to loggerheads. Behold the product of the labors of of all the French literati for three whole months.

Gazette Marine Liſt.

Port of Philadelphia.

Arrived yesterday.

Ship Fair American, Brevoir, 53 days from Hamburg.

Ship Adraſtus, Gallagher, 80 days from St. Ube's.

Ship Swanwick, Kirkbridge, 50 days from Liverpool.

Brig Mercury, Yardſley, 60 days from London.

The brig Fly, Ruſſel, bound to Teneriffe, returned leaky and pumps choaked.

Arrived at New Castle.

Brig Mary, ——, from Guernſey.

Schooner Antelope, Whelan, twenty days from Cape Francois.

Extract from the log book of the ship Adrastus, Captain Gallagher, from St. Ube's.

July 24. Lat. 41, 19, carried away the fore top maſt, and main top gallant maſt.

Auguſt 12. Lat. 45, long. 51, ſpoke the brig Lydia, Thomas Miles, maſter, from Wilmington, N. C. bound to Hamburg, who ſupplied us with a barrel of pork, barrel of Indian meal, two hams, and a half barrel of water.

Auguſt 21. Was brought too by the Britiſh frigate Aſſiſtance; after a ſhort examination let us paſs.

September 10. Spoke the brig George, Wait, from Alexandria to Liverpool, out 11 days, and being in lat. 38, 26, long. 66, who ſupplied us with a barrel of beef and two barrels of bread.

September 14. lat. 37, long. 56, was brought too by the Britiſh frigate Hinde—after a ſhort examination let us paſs, and ſupplied us with a barrel of beef and a barrel of bread—a ſloop of war in ſight ſtanding SSW.

The Hinde Britiſh frigate, before ſhe ſpoke the Adraſtus, had taken two Daniſh ſhips, and ſent then into Halifax.

From capt. Whelan, of the ſchr. Antelope, arrived at New-Caſtle from Cape Francois, we received the following liſt of American veſſels left at that port Sept. 7.

The United States ſhip Waſhington, which had juſt arrived from convoying a number of veſſels to leeward from the Cape.

Ship Ocean, Reynolds, of New-York,
Alexander Hamilton, Hoggard Philad.
Amity, Remington ditto.
——, Cook, Newburn, N. C.
——, Kelly New York,
——, Vanſiſe, Savannah,
Brig Eliza, Yard, Philadelphia,
James, Gemeny, ditto
Mercury, Hammond, ditto
Abigail, Knox, ditto
Clariſſa, Thomas, ditto
Polly, Jones, ditto
Flora, Carſwell, ditto
Francis, Cox, ditto
Schr. Happy Couple, —— ditto
George, Dunton, ditto
Eutaw, Ennis, ditto
Hetty, Budden, ditto
——, Seville, ditto
Sloops ——, Brown, ditto
——, Adams, ditto

Beſides a number of other veſſels of different ports.

Capt. W. confirms the account of general Touſſant's having taken the Mole, and driven the rebel Rigaud from the neighbouring out-poſts.

The following veſſels are advertiſed in *Gore's Liverpool Advertiser* of Auguſt 1ſt, for America.

For Philadelphia

Ship America, Sands, to ſail the middle of Auguſt.

Ship Stockport, Williams, to ſail immediately with convoy.

For Baltimore.

Ship Nancy, Teas, to ſail the 10th of Auguſt.

Barque John and Jane, capt. Dagget, to ſail with convoy.

For City Point (Vir.)

Ship Molly, capt. Jappe, to ſail in a few days.

Ship Nancy, Lord, in a few days.

For Charleston.

Ship Rebecca, Marſhall, to ſail in a few days.

Daily expected to arrive, and will ſail immediately for Charleſton, the ſhip Augus, capt. Johnſon.

Brig Aurora, to ſail the 10th of Auguſt.

For Savannah.

Ship Cipſey, to ſail the 15th Auguſt.

REPORT

Of the Sextons of the different grounds, of the number of Funerals at their grounds.

FOR THE 24 HOURS, ENDING THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK. *Names of the Burial Grounds.*	*Grown Persons.*	*Children*
Chriſt Church,	0	0
St. Peters,	0	0
St. Pauls,	0	0
1ſt Preſbyterian,	1	0
2d do.	0	0
3d do.	0	0
Scots Preſbyterian,	0	0
Aſſociate Church,	0	0
St. Mary's,	0	0
Trinity,	0	0
Friends	1	0
Free Quakers,	0	0
Swedes,	1	0
German Lutheran,	0	0
German Preſbyterian,	1	0
Moravian,	0	0
Baptiſt,	0	0
Methodiſt,	0	0
Univerſaliſt,	0	0
Jews,	0	0
African Epiſcopal,	0	0
do. Methodiſt,	0	0
Kenſington,	0	0
Public Ground,*	4	0
Total	8	0

The above list comprehends all the burials from the City and Liberties of every disease

By order of the Board of Health.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Health Officer.

CITY HOSPITAL.

For the last 24 hours, ending 12 o'clock A. M.

ADMITTED.

James Jefferies, 2d ſt. below Mead alley.
James Jefferies, junr. ditto.
Eleanor Jefferies, ditto.
Patty Jefferies, ditto.
Nancy Jefferies, ditto.
Children admitted in good health.
Polly Miller, German, above 3d ſt.

DIED.

Joſeph Rodman, ill 3 days previous to ad.
Mary Raukin, ill 3 do. do.
Elizabeth Strain, eloped.

Interred the laſt 24 hours, in the
*PUBLIC GROUND,

1 Woman from Vine ſtreet.
1 Grown perſon, left a the bury ground.
2 From the Hoſpital.
—
4 Total.

Remaining in the Hoſpital 62, of whom 30 are convaleſcents, and fourteen children who were admitted in good health.

PETER HELM, Steward.

By this Day's Mail.

Lateſt from Europe.

LEGHORN, July 12.

Laſt night citizen Reinhard, the commiſſioner of the government, and all the public officers, embarked on board Feluccas for Genoa. It is this morning reported that they have been captured by the Engliſh cruizers; and it is alſo ſaid that the veſſels with Gen. Macdonald's equippage, &c. have been alſo taken. The French ſeemed at firſt determined to defend our city, but they are now preparing to evacuate it. Part of the troops have marched to join Moreau, but there remains a garriſon in the fort and citadel.

VIENNA, July 13.

According to accounts, Macdonald has offered to capitulate to Gen. Klenau.

It is reported that the allies have taken and occupied Boch.tta; their having occupied Genoa likewiſe is no longer doubted.

General Duval, who arrived here expreſs, did not bring the confirmation of Moreau's defeat; all was quiet in Italy, and the Imperial army was abſolutely in want of reſt, ſo that no further operations were to be undertaken for a fortnight. The object of Gen. Duval's miſſion related to mail bags with letters, taken from the French army in Italy, containing alſo ſome letters reſpecting the king of Spain; and owing to the importance of thoſe letters, they could only be entruſted to a ſtaff officer to deliver them.

It is expected that Mantua will ſoon ſurrender, ſcorbutic diſorders being very prevalent among the garriſon, of which ſeveral men die every day. It alſo wants both ſalt and wood.

A courier from Italy, who arrived here to day, is ſaid to bring advice that Malta has ſurrendered.

The Emperor of Ruſſia has ſent ſeveral valuable ſwords to Field Marſhal Suwarrow, to be given to ſuch Auſtro-Ruſſian officers as ſhall ſignalize themſelves the moſt.

The plague now prevails at Jaſſy, in Moldavia. The Hoſpodar had left that city, where a whole ſtreet had been barracadoed.

Some Pruſſian and Saxon officers have been permitted by the Court of Peterſburgh to purchaſe horſes in Ukraine for their Soreign.

PARIS, July 29.

The central adminiſtration has authoriſed the commiſſioner Rei to denounce to the public accuſer for the department of the Seine, the authors, printers, and publiſhers of a pamphlet called *Hang up the Jacobins.*

The junction of the armies of Moreau and Macdonald is officially announced in the Redacteur, but without particulars.

LOWESTOFFE, Auguſt 1.

On Wedneſday evening ſailed from Yarmouth Roads the Agamemnon, of 64 guns, ſuppoſed to have gone for the Downs.

Yeſterday afternoon arrived off this place from the Nore, a Ruſſian Vice-Admiral of the Blue, with two ſail of the line, two frigates, and a brig ſloop of war, and after exchanging ſome ſignals, were ſoon after joined by the Ruſſian Vice-Admiral of the Red from Yarmouth Roads, with four ſail of the line; and at ſunſet they made ſail for the coaſt of Holland.

Three homeward bound Greenland ſhips paſſed this morning for London.

The Chance, Johnſon; Recovery M'Kinley; Yarmouth, Beck; Endeavour, Eaſtwick; Earl Mornington, Cook; Surprize, Moore: and two others, names unknown, are taken in the bay of Bengal, by La Forte French frigate. The Recovery is ſent as a cartel to Madras.

The Oſterly, Piercy, and the Surprize, Galley, fell in with La Forte, and engaged her for ſome time: the former is taken, and arrived at Bengal as a cartel, and the latter eſcaped.

The Earl Fitzwilliam, Tweedale is burnt by accident at Bengal.

The Sybille frigate, Capt. Cooke, has taken La Forte French frigate, after a ſevere action, in which the French Captain and moſt of his officers were killed.

LONDON, July 30.

By a cartel which arrived laſt night at Dover, intelligence was brought from France, of an action having taken place in the Mediterranean, in which the French were defeated with the loſs of eight ſhips of the line. The cartel brought over no French papers, and put back from France the moment the paſſengers were landed. This account, we underſtand, is univerſally credited. [*Sun.*

A rumour is circulated again (not in the mail) that Pruſſia is on the eve of taking an active part againſt France. We learn, by our letters from Yarmouth, that a Pruſſian Miniſter is hourly expected to arrive there in the bye-boat, captain Searle. Whether this has any connection with the report we cannot take upon us to determine.

A letter from Brunſwick, dated the 14 July, mentions that General Pichegru had been there for ſome days, and that during his ſtay he had frequent and long conferences with the Duke, on the ſubject, it is ſaid of the meditated invaſion of the Batavian States. Pichegru is perfectly acquainted with the country, having conducted the war into it in 1794 and 1795.

General Maitland returned from the Weſt-Indies by laſt fleet, arrived in town on Saturday morning. We learn, with ſincere ſatisfaction, that this diſtinguiſhed officer has completely ſucceeded in his negociation, and has ſettled the intercourſe with St. Domingo, on a footing that ſecures all the advantages which our commerce can read from the connection, without danger to the Britiſh Iſlands in its neighbourhood.

The Ruſſian ſquadron, which lately ſailed from Portſmouth, and for the ſafety of which ſome apprehenſions were entertained, arrived on the 8th inſtant at Gibralter.

The Dutch General Stampart, the right hand of the Houſe of Orange, is arrived at Peterſburg, to claim the aſſiſtance of the Emperor Paul, for the reſtoration of the Statdholder.

The troops intended for the Secret expedition are expected to *rendezvous* this day on Barham Downs, where there is to be an encampment of 25,000 or 30,000 men. The fleet under the command of Admiral Mitchell, will conſiſt of no leſs than 3.0 ſail.

A letter from L'Eſpiegle, of 16 guns, relates, that captain Boorder had ſent an officer with a flag of truce, reſpecting priſoners, into the Ems, to ſome Dutch gun veſſels, which in defiance of the eſtabliſhed uſage of civilized nations, fired into his boat and detained her.

An experiment has lately been made on board the Vengeance, lying at Spithead, of an invention for the filtration of water. The machine occupies no greater ſpace than a common filtering ſtone, and gave a gallon of pure water in two minutes, or 720 gallons in 24 hours.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 4.

The Triton frigate, of 32 guns, J. Gore, arrived from the Mediterranean. She brings the following intelligence: cruiſing on the 21ſt ult. off Cadiz, in company with the Emerald frigate, ſaw the combined French and Spaniſh fleets, conſiſting of 40 ſail of the line and 16 frigates, put to ſea from thence; they ſteered a N. W. courſe in order to double Cape St. Vincent, from which circumſtance, not a doubt is entertained but their deſtination is Ireland. Capt. Gore immediately diſpatched the Emerald to Gibraltar, in queſt of lord Keith, and crowded all ſail himſelf for England, with this important information for government.

GERMAN STATE PAPER.

Imperial Aulic Decree to the Diet of Ratisbon.

The preliminaries of peace between the Auſtrian and French plenipotentiaries were ſigned at Seoben on the 18th April, 1797; and, at the earneſt ſolicitation of his Imperial majeſty, it was reſolved, on that remarkable day, that all hoſtilities ſhould be ſuſpended between the Emperor and the French Republic, that a peace might be ſurely negociated. But this deſirable work accompliſhed ſo ineffectual the paternal views of his majeſty the Emperor, that on the part of the French (notwithſtanding the empire's conſtant deſire of peace) almoſt every day was marked with acts which removed to a greater diſtance the object ſo anxiouſly wiſhed for. In contempt of the juſt remonſtrances of the States of the Empire, and of the deputation, they not only made the ſevereſt military exactions, and ſeized the fortreſs of Ehrenbreitſtein (contrary to a formal convention) but incorporated with the new Helvetic Republic, which they created, thoſe territories and fiefs of the empire ſituated in Swiſſerland, and, overturning it by the vileſt machinations, they carried throughout Helvetia the deſtructive torch of their revolution to the frontiers of Germany. The French government, always true to the ſpirit of this revolution, was conſtantly occupied with plans to deſtroy the political relation of the empire with Italy.

Amidſt the negociations for peace, it ſtrove to ſtrengthen its formidable power by new abettors and alliances, and by a levy of 200,000 men. In ſhort, the French government, in all its political relations with the empire, without examining the evils it had cauſed, and in defiance of the truce and negociations for peace, only ſought to render its condition the worſt poſſible, by the numerous evils it committed.

Even this ſtate, however quiet, could only be conſidered as a ſtate of war; yet, from a humane diſpoſition for peace, repreſentations were the only arms oppoſed to the arrogance of the French Directory, which had however, no other effect (as their raſh plans had hitherto ſucceeded) than the perpetrations of freſh acts of injuſtice and violence. No other arguments are wanting to confirm theſe facts than the facts themſelves, viz, the orders given to repair the fortification of Ehrenbreitſtein; the ſupplying that place with proviſions, by exorting them from the neighbouring ſubjects of the empire, and the avowed will of the French government, ſeriouſly declared, to keep poſſeſſion of that fortreſs, againſt the law of nations, and in contempt of ſolemn conventions; the occupation of Manheim, and the diſarming the garriſon; the prevention of the exerciſe of their official functions, which was only proviſorily granted to the magiſtrates of that city; by way of a revolutionary prelude to the bold menaces made by the French plenipotentiaries, in an official note of the 3d October laſt year, to introduce the deſtructive principles of France into Germany; the memorable, but not diſſembling, letter of the French Executive Directory, addreſſed in the ſame revolutionary ſpirit to the French Commander in Chief. Jourdan, on the 15th of March, 1790; the rapid advancing of the French troops, by ſeveral directions, into the very heart of Germany, even without giving due notice of the truce with the empire being broken off, and with a viſible violation of the laws of armiſtice; the ſummons ſent, in the moſt ſingular expreſſions, on the 1ſt of March, to the Imperial fortreſs of Philipſburg to ſurrender, and with violent and ſhocking threats to its commandant, for him to give up the fortreſs from terror? the immoral written invitation to treaſon againſt the Emperor and empire, addreſſed to the civil magiſtrates, on the 14th of March; the batteries raiſed cloſe to the fortreſs, and the unjuſt attempt to ſeize the fortreſs by offers of ſubordination; the exciting of Germans to rebellion againſt their lawful chief, contained in the horrid proclamation of Bernadotte, together with ſeveral other occurences of the ſame pernicious tendency, remarked in the Imperial decree of commiſſion of the 1ſt of April in the preſent year; all theſe are deeds of ſuch a nature as to combine all the attributes for an actual ſtate of warfare, and which can never be reconciled by ſmooth profeſſions of pacific intentions, and by an unnatural and contradictory diſcrimination of ideas.

The war, therefore, actually exiſts againſt Germany by facts. War! the ſole terrible work of the ambitious, revolutionary, and all confounding politics of the French government; and the late political relations of the German Empire with Italy and Swiſſerland would be irretrievably loſt; the ſtandard of revolution would already be hoiſted in a great part of the German empire, as it has been in other ſubjugated ſtates and provinces, and the bright proſperity of Germanic freedom be perſecuted by the ungrateful French ſyſtem of liberty and equality, had not the prudence and heroiſm of the Imperial generals, and the victorious armies put a ſtop to the incuſions of the daring enemy. Thus, while hoſtilities have been renewed, and the proſpect of a ſucceſsful negociation of peace, ſo much deſired by the empire, is vaniſhed, the former ſtate of warfare between the Germanic Empire and France actually exiſts; and according to the public declaration, forced from the empire by the ſtate of war, it muſt ſtill combat, at the higheſt price, for the inviolability of the deareſt treaties, for proſperity, the maintenance of ſocial order and the conſtitution, the honour, dignity, liberty, exiſtence and preſervation of the Germanic empire; and it muſt ſtill combat for an acceptable, juſt, becoming, and laſting peace, agreeably to the ſpirit of the former reſolutions of the Germanic Diet.

His Imperial majeſty, therefore, places his confidence, as chief, in the electors, princes, and ſtates, and deems himſelf entitled to expect from them, in the ſacred name of their common country and conſtitution, as by virtue of the manifold aſſurances given, that no ſtate of the empire will recede from the conſcientious execution of all the duties which are impoſed againſt the common enemy, by the very nature of the ancient poſitive ſtatutes, and the concluſions of the empire, promulgated ſince the preſent war has been declared; eſpecially that concluſion of the empire which relates to the augmentation of the armament to a quintuple; and, in conformity to which, the king of Sweden has lately declared himſelf, in his quality of a ſtate of the empire to the Diet, with as much cordiality as generoſity to revive German patriotiſm in general. It is equally urgent, and proper, and the particular wiſh of his imperial majeſty, that the Diet do direct its deliberations towards granting a ſufficient number of Roman months to defray the expenſes of the war, and that it do accelerate, as much as poſſible, its approbation, to be tranſmitted to the chief of the Empire.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

Nine deaths were reported at the Health office, for the 24 hours ending Saturday at twelve o'clock.

Seven deaths were reported at the Health office, for the 24 hours ending yeſterday at twelve o'clock.

On Friday evening, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, a fire broke out in a ſtable back of Mulberry ſtreet. The flames had aroſe to ſuch a height before the alarm was given, as to threaten deſtruction to a number of the adjacent buildings; but owing to the alertneſs of the citizens and firemen, for which they have ſo ſignally diſtinguiſhed themſelves on this and ſimilar occaſions, the flames were happily got under without any material damage.

Arrived, Barque Hannah, Cooper 23 days from St. Thomas.

U. S. brig Schammell, Ternald, 30 days from Surrinam.

Brig Abigail, Mathers, 52 days from Hamburg.

Ship Potowmac Chief has arrived at the Bay of Honduras from Martinique.

Saturday arrived brig Abigail Mathews, in 8 weeks from Hamburgh? cargo aſſorted, to Seton, Maitland and Co.

Left there, ſhip Liberty, Dodge; ſhip Arethuſa, Tylee; ſhip Thomas, Huſſey; brig Volunteer, Stewart; brig Minerva, Barker; all for New York, brig Amiable, Creole, of Philadelphia, and ſeveral other veſſels for different ports in the United States.

Extract from the log book of the brig Abigail.

Auguſt 15. Lat. 1, 14, was brought too by a French corvette, who had in tow, an Engliſh Weſt-India ſhip; who only hailed and let us paſs,

Auguſt 19. Lat. 47, 57, was boarded by the Melampus Britiſh frigate, another in company, and after a ſmall detention, and polite treatment, diſmiſſed us.

September 10. Lat. 43, 3. ſpoke a ſchooner from Marblehead, on her way to the fiſhing banks.

Veſſels came out from Surinam, under convoy of United States brig Scammel of 12 guns, Mark Furnald, Eſq. commander, arrived on Saturday, in 30 days:—

Ship Mechanic, Reeves, of Baltimore.
Brig Samuel, Bown, of ditto.
Brig Orlando, Caſtle, of Boſton.
Schooner Fanny, Shedy, of New-York.
Schooner John, ——, of ditto.
Seperated from them in lat, 19 long. 57.
Schr. Seindeer, Gallahan, from New-York.
Diamond, ——, from Boſton.
Roboch, ——, from Philadelphia.
Brig Union, ——, from Newburyport all arrived the day we ſailed.

Several American veſſels ready to ſail, among which was the ſhip Waſhington for New-York.

JUST RECEIVED,

[illegible] the MARIA, from *HAMBURG*, and NOW LANDING,

[illegible] Wilcocks's wharf, from on board the IRIS, from *BREMEN*,

[illegible] for ſale by the ſubſcriber,

[illegible] PACKAGES LINEN,

Conſiſting of

[illegible] Linen	Elberſeld Checks
[illegible] do	Checks and Stripes
[illegible]	Harlem Checks
[illegible] Platillas	Liſtadoes
[illegible] do.	Ticklenburghs
[illegible] Morlaix	Oſnaburgs
[illegible]	Halblaken
[illegible]	Weſer Linnen
[illegible]	Bag Linen
[illegible] Sileſias	Myer Linnen
[illegible]	Eſtopillas
[illegible] Handkerchiefs.	

Alſo for Sale,

[illegible] Boxes Claret
[illegible] do
[illegible] Tons St. Peterſburg Hemp
[illegible] Briſtles
[illegible] pieces Sailduck
[illegible] Bales German Cloth
[illegible] Demijohns
[illegible] Liquor Caſes

[illegible]CK & LEWIS BOLLMANN.
No 113 South 3d Stre[illegible]

[illegible] d1 ot af. 2w1ot

WHEREAS

[illegible]atthew Mc.Connell, Esq.

B[illegible] dated the 16th of May, 1799, gr[illegible]ed and aſſigned to the ſubſcribers, 55,[illegible]18 [illegible]s of land on the waters of Sugar [illegible], in the county of Luzerne and ſtate of Pennſylvania, upon truſt, to ſell and diſpoſe of the ſame, and apply the proceeds (after ſatisfying all ſuch juſt and legal claims as may be due on ſaid lands) to the payment of ſuch notes as the ſaid Matthew M'Connell has drawn in favor of a certain Joſeph Thomas, or that the ſaid Joſeph Thomas has drawn in favor of, and are indorſed by the ſaid M. M'Connell, and which are mentioned in the ſchedule annexed to the deed of truſt, aforeſaid:—

Provided, That the holders of ſaid notes ſhall, on or before the 16th day of November next, execute to him a full diſcharge and acquittance, or render up the ſaid notes, and the balance, if any, to the holders of any of the ſaid notes who ſhall not have made ſuch diſcharge or rendered up ſaid notes, as aforeſaid, *pro rata*, according to their reſpective claims and demands.

This public notice is given of the ſaid aſſignment, that thoſe who are intereſted may avail themſelves of the terms therein contained.

William Buckley,
Thomas M. Willing, } Aſſignees.
William Davidson,

Philadelphia, 14th Sept. 1799.

1awt16N.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

March 11th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

Purſuant to the act of Congreſs paſſed on the 1ſt day of June, one thouſand, ſeven hundred and ninety ſix, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military ſervices, and for the ſociety of United Brethren for propagating the goſpel among the Heathen;" and the act ſupplementary to the ſaid recited act paſſed on the ſecond day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine——*to wit:*

I.

THAT the tract of Land herein after deſcribed, namely, "beginning at the North Weſt corner of the ſeven ranges of townſhips, and running thence fifty miles due ſouth, along the weſtern boundary of the ſaid ranges;—thence due Weſt to the Main Branch of the Scioto river; thence up the Main Branch of the ſaid river to the place where the Indian boundary line croſſes the ſame;—thence along the ſaid boundary line to the Tuſcaroras branch of the Muſkingum river at the croſſing place above Fort Lawrence; thence *down* the ſaid river, to the point where a line run due weſt from the place of beginning, will interſect the ſaid river; thence along the line ſo run to the place of beginning;" has been divided into townſhips of five miles ſquare, and fractional parts of townſhips; and that plats and ſurveys of the ſaid townſhips and fractional parts of townſhips are depoſited in the offices of the Regiſter of the Treaſury and Surveyor General, for the inſpection of all perſons concerned.

II.

The holders of ſuch warrants as have been or ſhall be granted for military ſervices performed during the late war, are required to preſent the ſame to the Regiſter of the Treaſury, at ſome time prior to the twelfth day of February in the year, one thouſand eight hundred, for the purpoſe of being regiſtered; No regiſtry will however be made of any leſs quantity than a quarter townſhip, or four thouſand acres.

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be preſented and regiſtered in manner afore ſaid, prior to the 12th day of February in the year one thouſand eight hundred, will immediately after the ſaid day, be determined by lot, in the mode deſcribed by the act firſt recited.

IV.

The holders of regiſtered warrants, ſhall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order of which the priority of location ſhall be determined by lot as aforeſaid, peſonally, or by their agents, deſignate in writing at the office of the Regiſter of the Treaſury, the particular quarter townſhips elected by them reſpectively, and ſuch of the ſaid holders as ſhall not deſignate their locations on the ſaid day, ſhall be poſtponed in locating ſuch warrants to all other holders of regiſtered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military ſervices ſufficient to cover one or more quarter townſhips or tracts of four thouſand acres each; ſhall, at any time after Monday the 17th day of February, 1800 and prior to the firſt day of January, 1802, be allowed to regiſter the ſaid warrants in manner aforeſaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military ſervices, which ſhall not be regiſtered and located before the firſt day of January, 1802, are by the ſupplementary act of Congreſs herein before recited, paſſed on the ſecond day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.
Sec. of the Treaſury.

To the Freemen, Electors for the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

ACKNOWLEDGING with thanks, all former favors, I requeſt a continuance of your friendſhip, by your Votes and Intereſt, at the enſuing Election for the Coroner's office, which will add an additional obligation and ſhall be held in grateful remembrance by your friend and humble ſervant,

JOHN LEACOCK, *Coroner.*

2aw5t.

This day is publiſhed,

By W. YOUNG, BOOKSELLER,

Inſtitutes of Natural Law.

THE THIRD EDITION.

Being the ſubſtance of a courſe of lectures, read in St. John's college, Cambridge.

By T. RUTHERFORTH, D. D. F. R. S.

THE 1ſt vol. *explains the rights of mankind, conſidered as individuals:* I. Law in general. II. Rights and obligations. III. Of property. IV. Limitations of property. V. Of our common right to things. VI. Of derivative acquiſitions by the act of man. VII. Of derivative acquiſitions by the act of the law. VIII. Of preſcription. IX. Of the obligations ariſing from property. X. Of the right which a man has in his own perſon. XI. Of parental authority. XII. Of promiſes. XIII. Of contract. XIV. Of oaths. XV. Marriage. XVI. Of the right of defence.—XVII. Of reparation of damages done. XVIII. Of puniſhment. XIX. Of war. XX. Of ſlavery.

The 2d vol. *explains the rights and obligations of mankind, conſidered as members of civil ſocieties.* I. of ſocieties in general. II. of civil ſociety its nature and origin. III. of civil power. IV. of different forms of civil government. V. of the changes produced. VI. of civil laws. VII. of interpretation. VIII. of civil ſubjection, and civil liberty. IX. of the law of nations. X. of the changes that are made in States and in their civil conſtitutions.

The merits of this work, ſo juſtly extolled by experienced judges, and appreciated by the lovers of ſcience, renders it unneceſſary for the editor to publiſh the numerous and honourable teſtimony, that might be produced in its favour. It is with much pleaſure he informs his cuſtomers and the public, that the American edition (not inferior to the Britiſh in paper and print) is now offered for ſale, in two 8vo. vols. at 4 dollars and 50 cents in *boards*, and five dollars when *neatly bound*. The imported copies of the ſame ſize, are ſold at 7 and 8 dollars.

W. YOUNG, has for ſale, as uſual, *Stamps, Stationery, cuſtom houſe Blanks* of every denomination, *Writing* and *Printing Papers, Blank* & *Printed Books*, wholeſale and retail.

N. B.—Orders tranſmitted through the Poſt-office or otherwiſe, are immediately executed.

Philadelphia, 12*th Sept.* 3taw2w.

DONATION LANDS.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Claims for Donation Lands granted by the State of Pennſylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the Line belonging to the ſaid State in the late war, will be received at the Office of Comptroller General of ſaid State until the 1ſt September next incluſive, and that the ſubſcribers authoriſed by law will ſit as a Board at the ſaid Office on every Monday from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unſatiſfied Claims already filed, as well as thoſe which may be filed on or before the ſaid firſt day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comt'r
SAMUEL BRYAN, Regt'r.
PETER BAYNTON, Treas'r.

Department of Accounts of Pennſylvania, May 15, '99. }

(16) d1w (m.w.ſa.tf)

United States, District of Pennſylvania. } ſſ.

To the Marſhal of the Pennsylvania District of the United States.

WHEREAS in my opinion a contagious ſickneſs in the city of Philadelphia, renders it hazardous to hold the next ſtated Seſſion of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for the Pennſylvania Diſtrict of the middle Circuit of the ſaid city, the place appointed by law at which to hold the ſtated Seſſion of the ſaid Court—Theſe are by virtue of the powers and authorities veſted in me, RICHARD PETERS, Judge of the Pennſylvania Diſtrict of the United States, in the name and by authority of the United States, to order and direct you to adjourn the ſeſſion of the ſaid circuit court, directed to be held at Philadelphia, on the eleventh day of October next, to Norris Town, in the county of Montgomery in the ſame diſtrict, being a convenient place within the ſame for holding the ſaid court; and you are to make publication hereof in one or more public papers printed at the ſaid city, that the ſaid court is adjourned as it is hereby directed to be; and you are accordingly to adjourn the ſaid court to the ſaid place hereby appointed from the time you ſhall receive this order to the ſaid eleventh day of October next, the time by law preſcribed for commencing the ſaid ſeſſion.

(L.S.) Given under my hand and ſeal at Belmont in the ſaid diſtrict this ſixth day of September in the year of our Lord 1799, and in the twenty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States.

RICHARD PETERS.

WHEREFORE I, the ſaid Marſhal, by virtue of the powers veſted in me by the above order and directions from the honorable Richard Peters, Eſquire, judge of the Pennſylvania diſtrict of the United States, and in the name and by the authority of the United States, do adjourn the ſeſſion of the Circuit court of the ſaid United States, which was to have been held at Philadelphia, on the eleventh day of October next, to the courthouſe in NORRIS TOWN in the county of *Montgomery* in the ſame diſtrict, there to meet on the ſaid eleventh day of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day of which all perſons bound by Recognizance or have otherwiſe to do thereat are deſired and required to take notice and give their attendance accordingly.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, *Marſhal.*

Marſhal's office at Philadelphia,
September 7, 1799 dt11thO.

FOR SALE,

The brig MARY,

Capt. JOHN TARRIS;

Now lying at Marcus Hook—a live oak and cedar veſſel—will carry 2000 barrels, and has been newly ſheathed. She is armed with 10 four-pounders, muſkets, piſtols, cutlaſſes, boarding-pikes, &c. For terms, apply to GURNEY & SMITH.

ſep. 3. eotf

FOR SALE

By SIMON WALKER,

Pine, near Fifth-ſtreet,

WOOLWICH proof Cannon—9 pounders, (6 1-2 feet long, 30 cwt. each, and 7 feet long, 25 cwt. each, with carriages, &c. completed ditto—6 pounders, 5 1-2 feet long, 15 cwt. each, and 6 feet long, 18 cwt. each, with carriages, &c. complete;

Carronades on ſliding carriages, 12, 18 & 24 pounders, weighing 6 1-2, 8 and 13 cwt. each;

Boarding Pikes and Cutlaſſes;

Engliſh Cannon Powder;

Copper Sheathing Nails, Spikes and Bolts;

6, 9 12, 18 and 24lb. round Shot;

6, 9, 18 and 24lb. double-headed do.

9, 18 and 24lb Canniſter Shot.

Alſo—a quantity of beſt Engliſh, Porter, Claret and Port Wine Bottles,

Taunton Ale in caſks of 7 dozen each.

march 8. 2aw tf

THE Creditors of Baly, Hill, & Evans, Inſolvent Debtors, in the county of Suſſex, are to meet the Aſſignee at the Court-Houſe in ſaid county, on the 25th of Dec. next, at 10 o'clock A. M in order to make a dividend of ſaid Inſolvent's eſtate, that may come to hand by that day.

CH. CASE, aſſignee.

june 25

MAIL COACHEES

Between PHILADELPHIA *and* BALTIMORE,

LEAVE Philadelphia every day, (Sunday excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M. arrive at Baltimore the next day, by 11 o'clock, A. M.

Returning.

Leave Baltimore every day, (Sunday excepted) at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next day, by 9 o'clock, A. M.

Between NEW-YORK *and* PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Philadelphia every day (Sunday excepted) at 12 o'clock at noon, arrive at New-York the next morning, by 8 o'clock.

Returning.

Leave New-York every day (Sunday exceptcepted) at one o'clock P. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next morning, by 7 o'clock.

Seats in the Mail Coachees to be taken in New-York,

At Butman's Office, No. 5, Cortland-ſtreet.

In Philadelphia.

At John Dunwoody's, Market-ſtreet, Spread Eagle, and at the Franklin Inn, No. 59, north Second ſtreet.

In Baltimore.

At Evans' Tavern.

Fare for Paſſengers, 8 Dollars from Philadelphia to New-York, and 8 Dollars from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

All baggage over 14lb. weight, is carried at 5 cents per pound.

The Proprietors are not reſponſible for Baggage. LEVI PEASE,

Agent for the Public Line, from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

WARD, BROADHURST, JONES & Co.

Proprietors of the Mail Line, from Philadelphia to New-York.

General Poſt-Office, May 1. } 9

AT a meeting of the viſitors and governors of St John's college in the State of Maryland, on the 13th day of July 1799,

Reſolved, That on the firſt day of October next, this board will proceed to elect a Profeſſor of Engliſh and Grammar, who ſhall receive, for his ſervices, at the rate of £200 *per annum*, to be paid quarterly; and that public notice thereof be given, &c. &c,

Teſt, A. C. HANSON.

N. B. The office aforeſaid hath juſt become vacant, by the reſignation of a gentleman, whoſe affairs require, the immediate undertaking of a voyage by ſea.

It is the duty of the ſaid Profeſſor (to whom is allowed an aſſiſtant) to teach the Engliſh language grammatically, and to prepare ſtudents for a ſuperior ſchool, by teaching them the Latin grammar the Vocabulary, and Cordery. Writing is to be taught to all his ſcholars at ſtated hours; and to thoſe ſtudents who are not deſtined for the ſuperior ſchool, are to be taught, at the diſcretion of their parents, or guardians, Arithmetic, and other branches of ſcience uſually taught in Engliſh ſchools—A complete knowledge then of Latin, Arithmetic, &c. is conſidered indiſpenſible in the profeſſor; and it is expected, that candidates who are not known to the Board, will ſubmit to an examination, as well as produce ſatisfactory teſtimonials of their good morals, and fair characters.

The Printers within the United States are requeſted to inſert in their papers the foregoing reſolution and remarks, and to repeat the publication, as often as convenience will admit, until the 20th day of September next.

july 22 ¶ 1awtS20

To the Holders of

MILITARY LAND WARRANTS.

THE Subſcriber having lately returned from viewing the land, ſurveyed and appropriated to ſatisfy the land warrants, iſſued by the ſecretary at war, to the officers and ſoldiers of the late continental army; and having made arrangements with Mr. James Johnſon, of Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, who he left on the land, and who with the aſſiſtance of an intelligent inhabitant of that county, will ſpend five months in exploring the different ſections. He will take regular notes, deſcriptive of the ſoil, ſituation, and natural advantages attached to each ſection in the whole ſurvey—which notes will be placed in the hands of the ſubſcriber previous to the period for locating, thereby enabling him to make the moſt advantageous locations the priority will admit.

He offers his ſervice to the holders of land warrants of the above deſcription, throughout the United States, to receive their warrants, claſs them, (as no leſs quantity than 4000 acres will be regiſterd at the office of the treaſury) have them regiſtered agreeable to law, and attend to make the location at the the time appointed in February next.

For tranſacting the buſineſs, one tenth part of the land ſpecified in the warrants will be required, and no other charge, except the poſtage of letters. All warrants forwarded and letters addreſſed to the ſubſcriber, at No. 3, Penn-ſtreet, Philadelphia, will receive immediate attention.

JAMES E. SMITH.

September 21 mwftf.

WILLIAM COBBETT

HAS JUST PUBLISHED (PRICE 1 DOL. 50 CENTS)

THE

BAVIAD

AND

MÆVIAD.

BY WILLIAM GIFFORD, ESQUIRE.

To which is prefixed,

A POETICAL EPISTLE TO THE AUTHOR

By an American Gentleman.

[In introducing this celebrated work to the Gentlemen and Ladies of America, I have endeavored to give it a dreſs proportioned to its diſtinguiſhed merit, and to the taſte of thoſe for whoſe amuſement and delight it is intended. No expence has been ſpared in the publication; and I flatter myſelf that the work does not yield, either in paper or print, to any one ever publiſhed in America.—This edition has an advantage over ſome former ones, as it contains by way of notes, the minor productions of the author; and, it has an advantage over *every* other edition, in the *Poetical Epiſtle*, which is prefixed to it, and which muſt be extremely gratifying to every lover of literature in this country, as it is a proof that there are Americans who have the taſte to admire, the juſtice to applaud, and the talents to rival the Geniuſes of other nations.

☞ Some Copies have been ſent on to *Mr. Somerville*, Maiden Lane, *New York*, alſo to *Mr. Hill Baltimore*, and to *Mr. Young, Charleſton*.

Copies will be ſent to *Boſton* and other places, as ſoon as occaſions offer.] may 28

TERMS

Of Richard Folwell, in Philadelphia,

FOR SUBSCRIBING TO THE

JOURNALS OF CONGRESS,

FROM THE COMMENCEMENT

Of the American War, in 1774, to the preſent time,

INCLUDING

The Reports of Heads of Departments, of Committees, and other Official and Private Papers of that Body, now firſt permitted to be made public.

TERMS.

THE work will be printed on a fine paper, and a new neat tipe, in large octavo.

Each volume will contain above 500 pages, neatly bound and lettered.

Uniformity in ſize, paper, and binding, will be obſerved throughout the work; ſo that, while the ſubſcribers become poſſeſſed of a valuable record, an ornament may be added to their libraries.

The price to ſubſcribers will be 2 dolls. 75 cts. per volume, in boards, and 3 dolls. whole bound, but, as the publiſher does not intend to print many more than the number ſubſcribed for, a conſiderable riſe on the price may be expected to non-ſubſcribers.

Each volume will contain about one third leſs of letter-preſs than the original edition; but, as the publiſher is not yet enabled to determine the extent of the Private Journals, which he may be allowed to make public, he cannot aſcertain the number of volumes which will compriſe the work.

☞ *Payments to be made on delivery of each volume.*

Subſcribers will have it at their option, either to ſubſcribe for the whole of the Journals, up to the preſent time, or to thoſe only of the Old Congreſs prior to the organization of the Federal Government.

IN all countries, the proceedings in the commencement of their governments, are loſt in darkneſs and obſcurity, owing to a careleſsneſs, in the ſucceeding generation, to preſerve the public records, and the attention of the nation, in thoſe rude ages, being called off from their domeſtic concerns, to engage in wars and conqueſt. Of what infinite value would the laws of Alfred be, had they been tranſmitted to our days? Time, that deſtroys every thing, enhances the value of well authenticated public records, and renders them almoſt ineſtimable. It is hoped, that Americans will, therefore, chearfully contribute their aſſiſtance in tranſmitting to poſterity the labours of their anceſtors—founders of the Columbian nation.

⁂ The work will certainly be advanced with expedition and promptitude. The following will ſhow the ſupport it has already acquired:

"*Philadelphia, June* 15, 1798.

"To the Honorable the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.

"The MEMORIAL of the Subſcribers, Citizens, &c. of Philadelphia,

"*Reſpectfully ſheweth,*

"That having, in our reſpective avocations, frequent occaſions to recur to the Journals of Congreſs, we experience inconvenience by the ſcarcity of them: That we underſtand that Richard Folwell, printer, of Philadelphia, has had it in contemplation to print that public record; and that he hath obtained partial countenance from many individuals; but that he has delayed proſecuting the work, in expectation of encouragement from government, that may adequately indemnify him. We, therefore, reſpectfully ſolicit, as the publication is neceſſary to be diſſeminated among public bodies, that Congreſs will, in their wiſdom render him ſuch additional encouragement, to that which he has obtained from private individuals, as to enable him to proceed with the work, ſo that your Memorialiſts may be enabled to purchaſe copies of that record for themſelves.

Thomas M'Kean, John D. Coxe, Charles Heatly, Samſom Levy, T. Roſs, Wm. Moore Smith, John Read jun. William Tilghman, John F. Mifflin, Joſeph B. M'Kean, John Beckly, W. Sergeant, John Thompſon, Jared Ingerſoll, Jaſper Moylan, William Rawle, J. Thomas, William Levis, James Gibſon, M. Keppele, Moſes Levy, Robert Porter, George Davis, John Hallowell, James Olden, Walter Franklin, James Milnor, John C. Wells John L. Leib, Alexander I. Dallas, Joſeph Reed, Thomas Willing, Samuel M Fox, John Nixon, Robert Waln Robert H. Dunkin, John Ewing, Jun Edward Pennington, Hilary Baker, William Nichols, William Young, Robert Campbell Septimus, Claypoole James Cruikſhank, Mathew Carey, Henry K. Helmuth, Peter Da Haven, John Dunlap, Edward Shoemaker, John R. Smith, William Hall, David C. Claypoole, Thomas Armſtrong, Samuel H. Smith, John Fenno.

"True copy from the original Memorial, preſented to the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, on Monday, the 18th of June 1798.

"WILLIAM LAMBERT, for
"JONATHAN W. CONDY, CLERK."

"RESOLVED by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, be authoriſed and directed, to ſubſcribe, on ſuch terms as they may deem eligible, for the uſe of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, for four hundred Copies of the Journals of Congreſs, which are propoſed to be publiſhed by Richard Folwell and ſuch number of copies of deficient volumes of the ſets now in print, as may be neceſſary to complete the ſame.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JAMES ROSS,
Preſident of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved, March 2d, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

may 20. 1awtf

Three Cents Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber on the evening of the 28th inſt. a bound Servant GIRL named Elizabeth Howckel, had on and took with her three different changes of garment and money, proud, bold and impudent, a noted lyar; any perſon apprehending her ſhall be entitled to the above reward—no coſts or charges will be paid.

N. B. She had 2 years and ſome months to ſerve.

DANIEL FITZPATRICK.

Goſhen Townſhip, Cheſter County, July 29.

auguſt 6 3aw[illegible]

The Swift-Sure,

A NEW LINE OF STAGES,

NOW RUNNING BETWEEN

PHILADELPHIA & NEW-YORK,

By the ſhort and pleaſant road of

Buſtleton, Newtown, Scotch Plains, Springfield and Newark.

THE excellence of this road, the populouſneſs of the country through which it paſſes, with ſundry other advantages, which render it ſo far preferable to the Old Road through Briſtol, Brunſwick, &c. long ago ſuggeſted the propriety of its becoming the Grand Thorough-Fare from Philadelphia to New-York. During the preſent year, a minute ſurvey of it has been taken, and its ſuperiority over the Old Road, both in winter and ſummer, has been clearly aſcertained.—There are good bridges over all the other waters but the Delaware, and here the croſſing is performed with great ſafety and in leſs than half the time required at the Trenton Ferry. The road is *ſeveral miles ſhorter* than the old road, but this is amongſt the leaſt of its advantages, becauſe daily experience proves to us, that diſpatch as well as comfort in travelling principally depend on the goodneſs of the road and the levelneſs of the country, and, in theſe reſpects, the New Road is, beyond all compariſon, the beſt. It preſents none of thoſe rocky hills, which render the Old Road ſo fatiguing between the Delaware and Newark. The ſoil, too, for the greater part, is ſuch as to produce but little mud in winter, and very little duſt in ſummer, which circumſtance, added to the beauty of the country, and a conſiderable proportion of ſhade, muſt always render travelling in the latter ſeaſon peculiarly agreeable.

The Swift Sure ſtarts from PHILADELPHIA, at 6 o'clock every morning (Sundays excepted) from the *GREEN TREE*, oppoſite the Lutheran Church, North Fourth ſtreet. It goes through Frankford to Buſtleton, where it ſtops to Breakfaſt; from Buſtletown it goes through Newtown to Penny-town to dinner; from Penny town through Hopewell, Millſtone, Bound-brook, Quibbletown and Plainfield to Scotch Plains to lodge. The next morning it ſtops at Springfield to breakfaſt, from whence it goes through Newark and arrives at New-York at noon.

From NEW-YORK it ſtarts at 3 o'clock in the afternoon (from Paulus Hook) and arrives at Philadelphia the next evening. For ſeats at New-York, application may be made to Edward Bardin, Old Coffee houſe, to A. M[illegible], corner of Naſſau and John ſtreets, to B. [illegible], no. 48, Courtlandt, corner of Greenwich ſtreet, and to Michael Little, at his hotel, [illegible], Broad ſtreet.

Fare for paſſengers, *Five Dollars.*
Way paſſengers 6 *Cents per Mile.*

Each paſſenger is allowed to take on 1[illegible] lbs. of baggage carriage free; but all other baggage, taken on by a paſſenger, will be charged at 4 cents per pound weight.

With reſpect to packages ſent on without paſſengers, the proprietors preſume they have adopted a regulation, which, though unknown to other lines of ſtages, they think muſt meet with general approbation, They pledge themſelves to make good every package on the following conditions. The perſon who delivers the package at the office ſhall ſee it entered in the ſtage-book, for which entry he ſhall pay 6 cents; he will then ſtate the value of the package, and pay (excluſive of the carriage) one per cent. on the value, as inſurance, and for which he will receive a receipt. Thus, for inſtance, if he eſtimates his package at one dollar, he will pay one cent. and if at one hundred dollars, he will pay one dollar inſurance, and in like proportion for packages of any other value.

Very few perſons it is preſumed, will diſlike this regulation; it will however, be optionable with every one to avail himſelf of this ſecurity or not. But the proprietors think it right to ſtate very explicitly, that they will be reſponſible for the ſafe delivery of no package, which is not regularly entered, and for which an inſurance receipt cannot be produced.

In the diſtribution of the route, the greateſt care has been taken to fix on ſuch places and taverns as always afford a good accommodation and entertainment for the paſſengers at the moſt reaſonable rates The ſtages are well equipped furniſhed with fleet and ſteady horſes, and committed to the care of intelligent ſober and obliging drivers. The proprietors themſelves live at the different towns and villages where the ſtages will ſtop, ſo that the conduct of the perſons they employ is continually an object of their attention.—They take care alſo to ſee that the paſſengers are well provided for and politely treated at the taverns, and that no ſort of chicanery or inſolence is practiſed upon them; in ſhort, they have ſpared neither pains nor expence to render the SWIFT-SURE the very beſt line of ſtages in America.

The line has now run nearly a month, during which time a great number of gentlemen have gone through, both from Philadelphia and New-York. Every paſſenger has found the road to ſurpaſs very far all that has been ſaid of its excellence; and the Proprietors of the Swift Sure are extremely happy to hear the behaviour of their drivers, and the treatment at Taverns ſpoken of with the higheſt ſatisfaction.

JOHN M'CALLA, Philadelphia
THOS. PAUL, Buſtleton
JOSEPH THORNTON,
NICHOLAS WYNKOOP, } *Newtown*
JACOB KESLER,
JOHN MOREHEAD, Pennytown.
T. KILLMAN, near Millſton.
ELIAS COMBES, Bound Brook.
R. SANSBURY, Scotch Plains.
ISAAC CRAWLE,
ROBERT PEARSON, } *Springfield.*

June 22. eod

PRINTED BY J. W. FENNO.